

THE HARTFORD HERALD

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"Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the Boys of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

All Kinds Job Printing Neatly Executed

48th YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1922

NO. 1

SENATOR PENROSE DIES IN CAPITAL

Old Guard Leader's End Comes
Unexpectedly As a Result
of Heart Disease

Washington, Dec. 31.—Boles Penrose, senior Senator from Pennsylvania, died unexpectedly at his hotel apartment here tonight of pulmonary thrombosis.

He had been ill since Tuesday, first with a severe cold, which rallied quickly to treatment, but Thursday his condition became more serious. He made little progress toward recovery from that time.

It was not until late today, however, that his physician, Dr. Roy D. Adams, realized that his condition was desperate. Heroic efforts were made to save him, and while it was realized that he was gravely ill his death was described as unexpected.

Worn Out By Long Illness

Worn out by a long illness a year or more ago, which kept him long from the Senate, Mr. Penrose came back early in the year and for the last few months was working in his old-time legislative form on the tax bills which takes effect tomorrow. With this out of the way, he took up m. Saturday, December 24, of heart trouble, attending daily meetings of the committee, often overtaxing his strength.

Except for his nurses and physician, the Pennsylvania Senator, long stricken while feeding some chickens in politics and in the Senate, was alone in his large apartment on the top floor of a hotel. Brief funeral services were conducted over the city when he passed away at 11:30 o'clock tonight. Up remains were conveyed to Fairview Cemetery where another short service had been described as vice was held and interment took "quite comfortable." Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, and died peacefully.

The death of Mr. Penrose, at a moment when the city was in the teeming by all with whom he came midst of its noisy New Year's Eve in contact. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly a Miss Cox, of Senator Philander C. Knox, his one son, Luther Duvall, of McHenry, colleague, October 12. Mr. Penrose and two daughters, Mesdames E. G. Allen and A. W. Liles, of East St. Louis, Ill. He was 61 years old November 1.

Word of Mr. Penrose's death was sent immediately to his brother, Dr. friends.

Charles Penrose, of Philadelphia, who left here Wednesday when the MRS. W. O. HELM

tion legislation. He seldom made speeches in the Senate, reading few prepared addresses and those almost only on fiscal affairs, but he was quick in partisan repartee and his thrusts won for him the fame of humorist of the upper house, both Democrats and Republicans enjoying his clever sallies.

As Pennsylvania's National Committeeman he was a "power behind the throne" in all Republican conventions and in Senate and national councils.

He and Senator Reed Smoot were regarded largely as having forced President William H. Taft's renomination in 1912 when Col. Theodore Roosevelt bitterly assailed Mr. Penrose's control of the convention.

Born in Philadelphia November 1, 1860, young Penrose was educated by private tutors and at the Episcopal Academy in his home city. At 16 he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1881.

He studied law with Wayne MacVeagh and George T. Bispham, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Entering immediately into politics, a year later he was elected to the State Legislature.

J. W. DUVALL DIES

Mr. J. W. Duvall, aged 60 years, 10 months and 3 days, died at his home in McHenry, at 9 o'clock. With this out of the way, he took up m. Saturday, December 24, of heart trouble. He had not been in the best of health for some time but was able to be up and about until the day of his death. He was

most of his friends and acquaintances as "Buck," was highly esteemed when the city was in the teeming by all with whom he came

midst of its noisy New Year's Eve in contact. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly a Miss Cox, of Senator Philander C. Knox, his one son, Luther Duvall, of McHenry, colleague, October 12. Mr. Penrose and two daughters, Mesdames E. G. Allen and A. W. Liles, of East St. Louis, Ill. He was 61 years old November 1.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mrs. W. O. Helm, of the Antioch vicinity, died at her home last Saturday, Dec. 31, at the age of fifty-four years, nine months and one day. Although her death was caused by pneumonia, she had been a life long sufferer. Mrs. Helm was a left early Monday morning for Lexington, where they will resume their Union Grove Christian Church, and studies at the State University.

Mrs. S. C. Render and little Mrs. S. C. Render and little much loved and highly respected by daughter, Caroline Brown, accompanied who knew her, and her departure leaves a vacancy in the home to Owensboro last Wednesday. The community that cannot be filled little girl will undergo an operation for tonsil trouble while in the city.

Mrs. S. C. Render and little much loved and highly respected by daughter, Caroline Brown, accompanied who knew her, and her departure leaves a vacancy in the home to Owensboro last Wednesday. The sympathy of the entire vicinity goes out to the father, and children, Obie and Tony.

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Chronology of the Year 1921

Compiled by E. W. Pickard

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11—United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors.

Jan. 12—President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside aggression preliminary to his undertaking mediation for Armenia.

Jan. 13—Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial program over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to examine economic status of Europe with reference to Austria.

Jan. 22—Supreme council decided Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 23—Supreme council fixed German reparations at 26,000,000,000 gold marks payable in annual installments and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment.

Feb. 5—France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany and Russia.

Feb. 6—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attack, taking Tiflis.

The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission.

Feb. 11—Supreme council in London opened Near East conference.

Tehran, capital of Persia, taken by rebel Cossacks, and the shah made prisoner.

March 3—German counter proposals on reparations rejected by allied supreme council as totally inadequate. Germany given until March 7 to accept terms laid down in Paris.

March 8—Occupation of German cities of Dusseldorf, Duesseldorf and Ruhrort by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparation demands.

March 16—Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at London.

Allies' reparations commission notified German government it must pay \$250,000,000 before March 23.

Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and Azerbaijan.

March 19—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukraine and Poland.

March 21—Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national status of the region. Germany received 86,600 votes and Poland 33,000.

March 22—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission refused to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks due March 23 and disputed commission's figures showing balance of 12,000,000,000 marks due May 1.

March 23—Greeks began offensive against Turks in Asia Minor.

March 26—Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive.

April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at Eskisehir.

April 2—Washington government informed Germany U. S. would maintain its escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability.

April 5—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in general.

April 7—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.

April 21—Japanese cabinet declined to yield on Yap mandate.

April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused.

April 27—Specific reparations bill of 132,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission.

April 28—Italy endorsed United States position concerning Yap.

May 2—United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate.

France called out troops for occupation of the Ruhr.

May 3—Poles invaded Upper Silesia and military action was proclaimed.

May 4—Poles and plebiscite control forces fought in Upper Silesia.

German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispute.

May 5—Supreme council handed Germany reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance. German debt fixed at 23,000,000,000 gold marks.

May 6—President Harding resumed American representation in councils of the allies.

May 10—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany and the reichstag voted, 221 to 156, to accept the allied ultimatum.

May 26—France warned Germany the sending of troops or munitions into Upper Silesia would be regarded as a declaration of war.

May 27—Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia.

May 27—Trial of four German soldiers and officers for war crimes opened in Leipzig.

May 24—Germany reassured France concerning Upper Silesia, and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

June 4—Lieut. Neumann, who sank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders.

June 7—Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poels from disputed territory.

June 12—King George formally opened the Ulster parliament.

June 25—Lloyd George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland.

July 9—Poels and Russians fighting on old German-Russian frontier.

July 10—Harding informally invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to conference on limitation of armaments and on Far Eastern problems, in Washington. China included.

July 20—Greeks occupied Eskisehir, Asia Minor.

July 24—France-British compromise reached on Silesian policy.

Aug. 1—Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations.

July 27—United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia.

July 30—Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief.

Aug. 16—Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-Turkish question.

Aug. 17—United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific question, to open November 11.

Aug. 12—Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Silesia.

Aug. 19—Russian soviets and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms.

Aug. 21—United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ceding disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines

Aug. 23—Panama agreed to let Costa Rica occupy Coto. Costa Rica formally accepted invitation to disarmament conference.

Sept. 1—United States peace treaty with Austria signed in Vienna.

Aug. 25—United States signed peace treaty with Germany in Berlin.

Aug. 27—Turks drove Greeks back across Sakarai river with heavy losses.

Sept. 1—Balkan hostilities opened between Hungary and Austria concerning frontier.

United States peace treaty with Hungary signed in Budapest.

Sept. 1—Agreement reached to divide Lithuania into two states, one independent and one controlled by Poland.

Sept. 1—Soviet Russia and Afghanistan signed treaty.

Sept. 5—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva and elected H. A. Van Karmenbeck, Holland, president.

Sept. 14—League of Nations assembly elected 11 judges of international court of justice, including John Bassett Moore of the United States.

Sept. 15—Balkan hostilities broke out between Jugoslavia and Albania.

Sept. 21—Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia admitted to League of Nations.

Sept. 24—Ailes ordered Hungary to evacuate Burgenland.

Sept. 30—German reichstag ratified peace treaty with United States.

Oct. 1—League of Nations assembly adjourned after re-electing Brazil, China, Belgium and Spain nonpermanent members of council.

Oct. 7—China rejected Japan's proposals for settlement of Shantung controversy.

Oct. 10—Division of Silesia decided by League of Nations council.

Oct. 11—Soviet Russia ratified treaty of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary by vote of 66 to 20.

Nov. 2—Treaty between France and Turkish Nationalists announced.

Nov. 7—Great Britain entered strong protest against Franco-Turkish accord.

Nov. 10—Council of ambassadors appointed boundaries of Albania.

Nov. 9—Allied ambassadors ordered Jugoslavia to get out of Albania, but latter continued their invasion.

Nov. 12—Conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions opened in Washington. Secretary of State Hughes announced Britain's offer to Ireland of full dominion status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.

Nov. 19—Ulster rejected British plan for Ireland.

Dec. 6—British and Sinn Fein signed treaty creating the Irish Free State, with its empire.

Dec. 11—Liberals won parliamentary elections, overthrowing Meighen government.

Dec. 18—British parliament ratified the Irish treaty.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Wilson sent Gen. Crowder to confer with President of Cuba on conditions in the island.

Jan. 2—President Wilson vetoed bill to revise War Finance corporation and senate repassed.

Capitol building of West Virginia destroyed by fire.

Jan. 4—House passed bill to revive War Finance corporation, over President's veto.

Jan. 5—President-elect Harding resigned as U. S. senator from Ohio.

Jan. 15—Congress set limit of regular army at 176,000 men.

Jan. 19—House decided its membership should not be increased; 11 states lose and eight gain representatives.

Jan. 22—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Martens and his staff deported.

Jan. 24—Senate passed the packers' regulation bill.

Jan. 25—Holm O. Bursum elected U. S. senator from New Mexico.

Jan. 21—Congress reconvened and President Harding submitted treaties with Germany and Switzerland.

Jan. 22—President Wilson vetoed bill to revise War Finance corporation.

Jan. 23—President Wilson vetoed bill to revise War Finance corporation.

Jan. 24—Senate passed emergency tariff bill.

Jan. 25—Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state.

Feb. 1—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry P. Fletcher named under-secretary of state.

Feb. 22—Harding completed his cabinet by selecting Edwin Denby for secretary of the navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and James J. Davis, secretary of labor; Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury; John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Will Hays, postmaster general; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

Feb. 23—Senate adopted resolution repealing wartime laws.

March 2—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill.

March 4—Warren G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States.

March 10—Ethnic National Guardsmen race riot at Springfield, O.

March 26—Eighteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal.

James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of railways.

March 28—Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital gains taxable under new income tax.

April 1—Congress met in extra session.

April 2—Allied council of ambassadors and the United States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal.

U. S. Supreme court refused to review convictions of Haywood and 79 others.

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NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK

January 17-23, 1922

WHAT IT IS

A national movement fostered by the National Thrift Week Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and in co-operation with over 30 Civic, Commercial, Educational and Religious National Organizations.

The Purpose
To stimulate the individual to think straight and act wisely in regard to personal money matters in the realm of earning, spending, saving, investing and giving.

The Prosperity Platform

1. Work and Earn
2. Make a Budget
3. Record Expenditures
4. Have a Bank Account
5. Carry Life Insurance
6. Own Your Home
7. Make a Will
8. Invest in Safe Securities
9. Pay your Bills Promptly
10. Share with Others

The Daily Feature Program

January 17th, Tuesday, National Thrift Day.

January 18th, Wednesday, Budget Day.

January 19th, Thursday, Life Insurance Day.

January 20th, Friday, Own Your Home Day.

January 21st, Saturday, Pay Bills Promptly.

January 22nd, Sunday, Share with Others Day.

January 23rd, Monday, Make a Will Day.

The Kentucky Budget Club

This is a part of the National Budget League. The Kentucky State Y. M. C. A. will furnish free of charge an Individual or Family Budget Book good for one year to anyone who will sign the Kentucky Budget Club Agreement and mail it to the Club Headquarters, 345 Association Bldg., Louisville, Ky. Below is a reproduction of the Agreement. Please fill in all the information requested.

KENTUCKY BUDGET CLUB

I hereby enroll as a member of the Kentucky Budget Club and would be glad to receive free one of the Budget Books. In accepting the book I agree to make an honest effort to keep a careful record of my expenditures.

Name Street No. City

Individual or Family Book? Date

Please give all information requested and Budget Book will be sent to you free. Mail to 345 Association Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

For further information communicate with your local or district Y. M. C. A. Secretary or write Geo. T. Anderson, State Thrift Week Secretary, 345 Association Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

OWENSBORO BAR PRESENTS JUDGE R. W. SLACK WITH GOLD WATCH

Judge Slack was deeply affected by the expressions from the members of the bar, and thanked them in a brief and eloquent speech.

Circuit Judge R. W. Slack was surprised Friday morning in circuit court when Captain W. T. Ellis, master of the Owensboro bar "called" his hand at motion hour.

Whether the usually watchful presiding officer of the court was sus-

picious of "something" going to hap-

pen because of the presence of virtually every member of the bar

at one and the same time, could not be guessed by his demeanor.

Heing the paper so long without my

proceeded in the routine method of

calling each member for a motion, to get the paper and wish it con-

tinued.

Perhaps two-thirds of those pres-

ent within the enclosure had been

joying a nice Christmas. We surely

called when Capt. Ellis was reached.

"I wish to remind your honor that

the question you have propounded

to me this morning as to whether I

have a motion, is the identical ques-

tion that your predecessors on the

but we find it so much cheaper to

circuit bench have put to attorneys raise stock here, and can produce

in this court for more than one milk so much cheaper and prices are

hundred and six years," the venera-

ble lawyer returned to the judge's

profitable industries here now,

query.

Captain Ellis then launched forth

into one of the most brilliant bits of

oratory that has been heard in the

court room in many a day. Captain

Ellis spoke from his heart. He and

the circuit judge had practiced law

together for nearly half a century,

sometimes shoulder to shoulder, at

other times as bitter antagonists.

He recalled that on many occasion

when he had vouchsafed to make a

motion in that same court a feeling

of utter helplessness came upon him.

He said he was conscious of the fact

that when he had made his motion

it had passed absolutely from his

control and that thereafter his con-

trol of said motion had gone from

him forever. "Now, I propose to

make a motion which I wish to as-

sure this court it will have to sus-

tain and your honor will be power-

less to overrule it."

The veteran attorney, then ten-

dered to the judge a beautiful gold

watch. On a small slip of paper

was an inscription to be chiseled in-

to the solid gold of which the case

of the watch is constructed. It

read:

"Presented to the Hon. R. W.

Slack by the Owensboro bar, in

recognition of his diligent, skillful

and impartial administration of the

high office of circuit judge."

Captain Ellis dwelt at length, and

in an exceedingly touching manner

on the long years in which he and

the retiring circuit judge had been

in harness together, and of always

pleasant relations that had existed

between them.

At the conclusion of Captain Ellis'

address each of the attorneys press-

ed forward to shake the outstretched

hands of the judge before whom

they had practiced in the last six

years and to congratulate him.

DIPHTHERIA IS OFTEN SPREAD BY "CARRIERS"

Persons Recovered From Disease

Sources of Infection; Milk

Also Means

Diphtheria is one of most dreaded of the so-called children's diseases. The death rate is on an average of 15 per cent in small children. It is highest between one and two years of age. After five it gets less. Not only does diphtheria cause a high death rate but those who do not die of it are often maimed for life by having paralysis, defective hearing, defective sight, leaky hearts or permanently injured kidneys.

Diseases Not Necessary

Parents must get away from the fatal belief that children should have the "so-called" children's diseases and that the sooner they have them the better. Reports from health officers all over the country show that the longer the child is kept from these diseases the less likely is he to get them and if he does get them the less likely are they to be fatal. The child of four or five is nearly twenty-five times more likely to get these diseases than the youngster of ten, and many times more likely to die if he does get them.

Infants of six months rarely have diphtheria. Most of the cases of diphtheria occur between two and ten years of age. Youths and adults frequently have it.

The symptoms usually come on from two to five days after being exposed to some one who has it. This is called the period of incubation. The child gets it by getting into his nose or mouth the discharges from the nose, mouth, throat or eyes of the sick child; through bodily contact; through sneezing or coughing or through putting into the mouth articles infected by the patient.

One seldom has diphtheria the second time. This is due to the fact that the diphtheria germs and the toxins, made by them stimulate the cells of the body to make a substance called anti-toxin which remains in the blood for some time and there counteracts the effects of a second attack.

Some Persons "Carriers"

Persons who have recovered from diphtheria may carry the bacteria in their nose and throat some time after. These people are called "Carriers" and are important sources of infection. Healthy people who come in contact with the diphtheria patient but do not get diphtheria themselves may also become carriers.

Milk may be a means of spreading diphtheria. The germs when gotten into milk from the excretions of the patient, either directly or indirectly, grow and multiply. Cats and dogs

have been accused of spreading diphtheria.

Diphtheria is one of the few diseases which can be directly prevented. Prevention is made possible through the use of the diphtheria antitoxin. This is gotten from the blood of a horse. The horse is injected with a small amount of diphtheria poison, not enough to kill him. This dose is periodically increased until a very large amount is given. This causes to be made in the horse's blood a neutralizer or antitoxin. A quantity of blood is then taken from the veins of the horse. The clear liquid part of the blood which contains the neutralizer or antitoxin is removed, prepared and used to inject into persons suspected of coming down with diphtheria.

When children who have been exposed to diphtheria are given the antitoxin they rarely develop the disease. If it is given at the time the first symptoms appear the disease seldom develops seriously. If it is well under way the antitoxin will be of value in checking further ravages.

The immunity derived from the use of antitoxin is good only for about three weeks. Another injection will therefore have to be given in case of another exposure.

Old Father Hubbard

Old Father Hubbard went to the cupboard to get his poor self a drink.

But when he got there the cupboard was bare, so he took a drink at the sink.

See America First

North—"You should hear Dobbs tell about the yodeling he heard in the mountains of Switzerland."

West—"Good heavens! Did that fellow travel all the way to Switzerland and then spend his time in the vaudeville theaters?"

FOR RENT—To individual or

small family, without children, TWO

UPSTAIRS ROOMS, with Electric

Lights. For further information

call this office. 48-tf.

The number of Southern Agricul-

turist subscriptions we have to GIVE

AWAY is limited. Hurry.

The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

Illinois Central System Ready for the Task of 1922

The beginning of a new year is a time when we pause to review what has transpired in the year just ended, seeking to gain from our reflection something which will be of value in deciding our future course.

The eventful year through which we have just passed has been particularly marked by restrictive economic demands upon the railroads. We entered the year full of hope that the business depression which had set in would soon spend its force and that business would again go along normally, but that hope failed to materialize. As a result of the falling off in business, the railroads as a whole during the first nine months of the year earned a net return equivalent to approximately 2.9 per cent upon their valuation—a return barely sufficient to pay interest on outstanding bonds, with no allowance for compensation to the owners. The improvement in net earnings during the latter part of the year has been slow, and in many instances it has been brought about only at the sacrifice of badly-needed maintenance expenditures. A demand for reduced railway rates, in the face of the failure of the railroads, as a whole, to earn a net return sufficient to their needs, also was restrictive in the uncertainty it created.

In spite of these influences, however, the railroads have given adequate service at all times. We should not be discouraged by the present situation, unfavorable as some of its aspects may be.

We should like to give you in this review a statement of how the Illinois Central System has accounted for itself during 1921, but at this time we have complete information covering only the ten months to November 1.

During the first ten months of the year, the Illinois Central System performed a freight service equivalent to carrying 10,286,296,822 tons of freight one mile, as compared with 13,200,197,416 net ton miles in the first ten months of 1920. During the first ten months of 1921, we performed a passenger service equivalent to carrying 642,365,624 passengers one mile, as compared with 859,526,161 passenger miles in the first ten months of 1920. This decrease in business is reflected in the gross earnings. For the first ten months of 1921 we had a gross income of \$125,926,186, which was \$6,615,074 less than the gross income of the corresponding period of 1920.

Through drastic reductions in our expenditures we ended the first ten months of 1921 with a net income of \$7,772,154. Approximately \$6,375,600 was required to pay dividends on stock for the ten months' period, leaving a balance of \$1,393,554 for improvements in our properties. However, during the ten months of this year covered in this report we spent a total of \$16,284,809 for new equipment, over and above amounts spent in the repair and maintenance of equipment, and a total of \$6,614,782 for permanent improvements to roadway, over and above expenditures for maintenance. This total new investment of \$22,899,591 exceeded the amount we had left over after paying expenses and a return on investment by \$21,503,647, which had to be borrowed.

We entered the year with 57,081 employees, but the drastic reductions in force made necessary by the great decline in business cut the number to 48,649 in February. Since that time there has been a steady gain in the number of employees. When it became known that a reduced scale of wages would become effective July 1 through the ruling of the Railroad Labor Board, we immediately laid plans for large increases in our forces, with the result that by October we had a total of 60,388 employees in all departments.

In spite of the depression, the Illinois Central has made a creditable showing. One reason for this has been that our employees have striven at all times to perform their service to the public in that efficient and courteous manner which marks our organization. To them belongs much of the credit for what we have accomplished.

We take the position that we are but the trustees of a great investment which has been made in this agency of transportation, and that we are responsible to the public for our stewardship. We call the public's attention to the events of the year, and give our pledge that we shall strive to our utmost to make of 1922 a year of still greater successes. To that end we seek your confidence and good will.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

The Hartford Herald

Issued every Wednesday by
HARTFORD HERALD PUB. CO.
Incorporated

MCDOWELL A. FOGLE,
President and Editor
LYMAN G. BARRETT,
Sec'y.-Treas., and Managing Editor

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be sent beyond the third Postal
Zone will not be accepted for less
than One Year at \$1.75.

NOTICES OF CHURCH SERVICES FREE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1922

Another year of grace has dawned
bright with portent and promise of
progress. Though the old world has
not yet fully struggled up out of the
morass of post-war depression and
demoralization, encouraging strides

toward the peak of normalcy and
prosperity have been made.

The sunrise tints of hope, the harbingers
of better things, now gild the horizon.

Let us arise, gird ourselves
for the conflict and meet the new
day and year with a spirit unafraid

and an industry unbounded.

Greetings to you, one and all, co-workers
in the cause of progress. "Forget-

ting those things which are behind,
and reaching forth unto those things
which are before," let us, as did the
Apostle of old, "press toward the
mark for the prize—".

The last week has been produc-
tive of a development in the line of
railroad administration which,
though it has evoked only a limited
amount of attention, is, nevertheless
deserving of the greatest con-

sideration from all students of and
workers in the interest of industrial
progress. The event referred to
was the announcement made practically simultaneously by the Erie and
the Delaware and Hudson Railroad

Companies that on and after Jan. 1,
1922 life insurance ranging in
amount from \$500 to \$3000 would
be furnished by each railroad to its
employees, who had been in its ser-

vice a certain specified length of
time. In the one instance a small
nominal sum will be charged each
employee for the service; in the
other the insurance will be furnish-

ed the workers without cost to
them. These offers are made possi-

ble by the co-operation of some of
the old-line insurance companies.

This is not an entirely new proposi-

tion as various corporations have
hitherto offered insurance or pen-

sions to employees who have per-

formed extended and meritorious
service, but, we believe, this is the
first time such a plan has been put

into operation on such a large and
comprehensive scale. Injustice and
selfishness there undoubtedly still

are in the relations of capital and
labor, but the future will be ever
hopeful while either side is capable

of such humanitarian offers as that
of the two transportation compa-

nies mentioned.

Basis of Success.
Reporter—And what is your recipe
for running a successful busi-

ness?
Head of Business Concern—Running
a successful business is a matter of hav-

ing many friends; our enemies trade
with our competitors.

Though Not Always Visible.
"Come, come, don't be too hard on
Wilkins. He has his faults, but there's
one good thing about him."

"Indeed! What is it?"
"Why—I can't say but there is
about everything, you know."

Shifting Attention.
"You never mention some of those
old theories of yours which once agi-

tated the public. Have you changed
your mind?"

"No," said Senator Sorghum. "A
wise politician never admits that he
has changed his mind. He simply
changes the subject."

Domestic Amenities.
"I was a fool to marry you!" sobbed

Mrs. Winks.
"Now, my dear," said Winks nobly,

"I cannot permit you to 'take the
blame for that. It was I who was the
tool for ever asking you. The mistake
was not yours, but mine."

NOW THE "DIRIGIBLE" BOMB

**Stored by Wireless, Its Possibilities
for Deadly Work Are Almost
Beyond Calculation.**

A "dirigible bomb," that can be
steered toward the target by wireless
after being let fall from an airplane,
is the novel invention of Elmer A.
Sperry of Brooklyn.

Ordinarily, when bombs are dropped
from aircraft, the chances of a miss
are great. The speed and altitude of
the plane, or balloon, have to be taken
into account, and the wind, also. Obvi-

ously it would be of utmost advan-

tage if the path of descent of the
gravity projectile could be changed at

all while it was falling.

The Sperry dirigible bomb carries a
parachute, which, unfolding as it starts
to drop, not only slows the rate of its des-
cent, but incidentally serves as a "drag-rudder." By tilting this drag-
rudder in one direction or another the
bomb's path of descent is controlled.

As the projectile starts to fall, a sec-

ond and very tiny parachute is liberat-

ed from the top of the bomb to sup-

port vertically a wire that serves the
purpose of an antenna. It is by the
help of this antenna that the man in
the airplane is enabled so to operate

the radio apparatus carried in his ma-

chine as to alter at will the angle of

the drag-rudder.

While the bomb is going down it

circles about and steers it by radio.
All he has to do is to make the bomb
turn this way or that is to turn a han-

dle connected with his radio sender
in the desired direction. Thus the
bomb is made to land exactly where it

will do the most good—meaning, of
course, the most mischief.—Robert

Cortes Holiday in Leslie's.

Sentinel.

TERM OF ARABIAN ORIGIN?

**As the Story Goes, the Expression,
"Better Half" Comes to Us
From the East.**

Strictly scientific searchers for the
origin of the expression "better half,"
denoting one's wife, have decided that
it was coined by Sidney in his "Ar-
cadia." "Arcadia" was written in
1580.

However, those less concerned with
scientific accuracy claim that an an-
cient Arabian tale contains the real
origin of the expression. This old
story tells of a bedouin who was sen-
tenced because in the course of a blas-
phemous oath he had insulted the
name or the honor of his chief.

The Arab's wife pleaded for clem-
ency, declaring that not her "whole
husband had committed the of-
fense."

"Not your whole husband?" asked
the sheik.

"Nay," she replied. "It was but
the half of him. For am I not his
other half, and I who have never
offended thee should not be made to
suffer for the sins of the other half,
and the guilty half places itself under
the protection of the better half."

The sheik, so the story runs, there-
upon pardoned the husband, being
greatly pleased by the ingenuity of the
wife.

Bride's Thrift Wasted Dowry.

Two daughters of a distinguished Vi-
enna family married in 1912. The
younger girl wedded an officer and had
to have the "caution money" com-
pulsory to brides in the Austrian army.
The mother gave her 100,000 crowns,
which included the expense of her
outfit.

The elder sister only needed her
outfit, for which she got 20,000 crowns,
while the rest of her dowry—80,000
crowns—was left with the mother, who
was also the whole portion of the son,
who had settled in Switzerland.

Recently, says the New York World,
the mother, a widow, wished to pay in
full the portion of the two children to
whom she still owed money. She sent
100,000 crowns to the son in Switzerland,
who received 800 francs from the post-
office for the total amount. His
sister got 646 francs for the 80,000
crowns due her. The younger girl's
100,000 crowns would have been worth
105,000 francs in 1912.

A Nose for Trade.

An Auburn (Mo.) merchant named
Myers decided to quit business and
offered to sell his stock to a horn trad-
er of the neighborhood named Merril-
weather at what it invoice, \$1,900.
"I won't take it at that," said Merril-
weather. "I'll give you 25 cents for
every article and package worth a cent
apiece and agreed. Two men were
hired to help check up. Slate pencils,
clothespins, packages of chewing gum
and papers of pins were listed at 25
cents each, so were automobile tires,
barrels of sugar and coffee. An egg
was worth as much as a 50-yard bolt
of cotton. The result was that Merril-
weather bought the stock for \$1,866.25,
or just \$33.75 less than it invoice.—
Capper's Weekly.

Made Quite Sure.

An enterprising company in the
Sudan had decided to lay a railway
into the wilds, and many blacks were
employed in its construction.

One day the telegraph clerk at the
nearest civilized spot received a tele-
gram from the negro foreman of the
railway constructors: "White boss
dead. Shall I bury him?"

"Yes," wired back the clerk. "But
first make sure that he is quite dead.
Will send another white boss tomor-
row."

Shifting Attention.
"You never mention some of those
old theories of yours which once agi-

tated the public. Have you changed
your mind?"

"No," said Senator Sorghum. "A
wise politician never admits that he
has changed his mind. He simply
changes the subject."

Domestic Amenities.

"I was a fool to marry you!" sobbed

Mrs. Winks.

"Now, my dear," said Winks nobly,

"I cannot permit you to 'take the
blame for that. It was I who was the
tool for ever asking you. The mistake
was not yours, but mine."

IS LARGEST SWIMMING POOL

**One in Madison Square Garden, Now
York City, Contains 1,500,000
Gallons of Water.**

Largest and most hygienic fresh-

water swimming pool ever installed
within a permanent, roofed structure
is in Madison Square garden, New
York city. Covers an area of more

than 300,000 square feet. Contains

1,500,000 gallons of water when filled.
Cost \$250,000 to establish the pool.

Floor of pool has a graduated slope

toward the center. At the Madison

avenue end an initial depth of three

feet. The Fourth avenue end, a por-

tion reserved for, as one put it, "Ma-

dies and kiddies," starts with a depth

of about two feet. An existing tunnel

transversing the center of the garden

had been utilized in the development

of the diving and water polo pool.

15½ feet deep. The latest adap-

tion of the ultra violet ray was used in

filtering and sterilizing the water. A

system of vacuum cleaners was pro-

vided for the cleaning of the walls

and floor of the pool while still full of

water.

Some 3,000 private dressing-rooms;

2,000 steel lockers in the general dress-

ing-rooms; 6,000 bathing suits for both

sexes provided, 1,000 more for the chil-

dren. A special electrical wash-

ing and drying machine for cleansing

them. Open until after midnight in

order that parts may enjoy a plunge

after the theater. On the box fronts

along the entire circumference of the

arena a duplicate of the Thorwaldsen

frieze depicting the triumphant entry

of Alexander into Babylon.—Robert

Cortes Holiday in Leslie's.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report Of Audit Of Supt. E. S. Howard's Accounts for Period From July
1, 1921 to January 1, 1922

Old Fashion Clearance Sale.

Just what you have been waiting for. Sales begin Friday, January 13th, and continues throughout the entire month. Wait for the BIG CIRCULAR, which will be mailed out to you. Read it carefully, for every item will be a bargain. Big specials in Short Lengths and Mill-End remnants—all new, fresh and clean. Ginghams, Percles, Madras Cloth, White Goods, Tickings, Draperies, Outing Flannels, Satteens, Table Linens, etc. Exactly what you will need for spring.

Ladies' Cloaks.

Former prices not considered; they must move and move quickly. An entire clean-up is what we want, and what we will get, if prices are any inducement.

Overcoats.

An opportunity to save money. Our winter is before us, and your chance for a bargain is before you. No possible chance for a reduction next winter.

Strike Now, and Strike Quickly.

See big circulars next week, and be on hand

Friday, January 13th.

FARR & CO
THE FAIR DEALERS

LOCAL DASHES
Miss Lillian Schapire, city, visited her uncle, Mr. J. T. Casebier and family, of Central City, last week.

Miss Mary Marks spent last Thursday in Owensboro.

Mr. E. B. Finley, of Select, was in town last Wednesday.

Mr. J. M. Duncan, of Ceralvo, was in Hartford last Wednesday.

Squire B. F. Rice, of Fordsville, was in this city, last Wednesday.

Senator J. A. Leach, of Beaver Dam, was in Hartford last Wednesday.

Dr. W. M. Warden, of Centertown, was in Hartford on business, Thursday.

Mrs. Maud Stone is making an extended visit with relatives in Leitchfield.

Mr. Leo King, of Henderson, visited friends in Hartford early last week.

Miss Annabelle King spent the week-end with Miss Emilie Bell, at Buford.

Miss Louise Frost, of Central City, Ark., arrived in Hartford the 28th. was the recent guest of Dr. E. B. inst. to spend two weeks with relatives and friends in Ohio County.

Highest cash price for eggs and poultry every day in the year. W. E. ELLIS & BRO. 49ft.

Mrs. Noel Taylor, of Ice, Ky., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Baltzell, city.

Mr. Ray Fortney, of Central City, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Tappan, the first of last week.

Mr. Layton Park, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Park, of Central Grove.

Messrs. G. J. Hoover and I. N. Ford, of Friedland, were in Hartford, last Wednesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Liles, of East St. Louis, Ill., were summoned to McHenry on account of the recent death of Mr. J. W. Duvall. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Mr. Liles returned after spending a few days in Hart home Sunday while Mrs. Liles will ford the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Heavrin.

Mr. Grant Pollard, of Shreve, was a pleasant caller, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ward, of Centertown, were in town, Monday.

Mr. Alvin Ross, of Centertown, was among our appreciated callers, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Bennett, sons, Tiesius Ford and Alison Burke, of Pond Run, were in this city Monday, on business.

\$1 REWARD to finder of lower part of Rexal Fountain Pen lost in or near court house.

MRS. I. S. MASON, Hartford.

Mrs. E. F. Cook, of Dundee, suffered another stroke of paralysis a few days ago and is in a critical condition at this writing.

Miss Cleo Binkley, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ross Taylor, and Mr. Taylor, and aunt, Mrs. C. E. Smith, and Mr. Smith.

Mrs. E. E. Brown and son, Conway, of Livermore, were the guests of Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. Ellis Foster, and Mr. Foster, city, last week.

Mrs. S. O. Keown returned Saturday from Lexington, where she had been spending several days with her son, Mr. Gilmore Keown, and Mrs. Keown.

Messrs. E. A. and E. M. Barnard, of Ceralvo, were in this city, Monday and Tuesday. They attended Masonic Lodge here Monday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sapp, of Barrett's Ferry, is dangerously ill at this writing and is not expected to recover, being considerably past the four-score mark.

Mrs. Marvin Bean, of Akron, Ohio, arrived in Hartford last Tuesday to spend several days with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox and other relatives.

Prof. H. B. Lloyd, of Fordsville, teacher of English and history in the Elizabethtown High School, spent last Wednesday and Thursday with friends in Hartford.

Miss Eva Taylor left Saturday for Louisville where she will be the guest of her brother, Mr. H. B. Taylor, and sister, Mrs. B. F. Zimmerman, for several days.

Mrs. E. Crabtree and Mrs. Emma Hudson, city, went to Owensboro last Wednesday, to be at the bedside of Mrs. Crabtree's father, Mr. A. P. King, who is dangerously ill.

Mr. Walter Norrington, of Maeo, who has been the guest of Miss Cliffe Felix for several days, has returned home.

Mrs. A. K. Anderson took her little daughter, Katherine, to Owensboro last Wednesday to have her tonsils removed.

Prof. Wilbur Rhoads went to Owensboro Tuesday to have his tonsils removed and also to have a minor nasal operation performed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hoover, of Cincinnati, Ohio, returned home Friday after spending the holidays with relatives in the Beda country.

Mr. R. H. Gillespie went to Leitchfield Saturday to spend several days as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. D. B. Hancock, and Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Logan Combs, of Higgerson, Ark., arrived in Hartford the 28th. to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Duke and family for a few days.

Mr. John McDowell, of Louisville, who has been visiting his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Riley McDowell, of this city, returned home, Friday.

Mrs. Harry Hoover returned to her home in Central City, after spending a few days in Hartford with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Collins.

Mr. J. T. Casebier, of Central City, spent Sunday and Monday of last week in Hartford, the guest of his mother, Mrs. James Casebier and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Liles, of East St. Louis, Ill., were summoned to McHenry on account of the recent death of Mr. J. W. Duvall. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Mr. Liles returned after spending a few days in Hart home Sunday while Mrs. Liles will ford the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Heavrin.

PHONOGRAHS GIVEN AWAY
—ALMOST—During January we offer two Standard Cabinet Phonographs, regular price, \$75. at half price, \$37.50 each. Also one table model, regular price \$40., at half price, \$20. Free records.

First come; first served.

L. C. MORTON & SON,
Centertown, Ky.

The Old Year is gone. It was filled with great events. The New Year is here and will have its share of great events. Whatever your share in these events the OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO., wishes you success and prosperity.

BEAUTY REIGNS.

"There was a stir in court when the fair defendant got on the witness stand."

"I suppose the gentlemen of the jury slicked down their hair and fumbled with their neckties?"

"Not only that, but one bailiff whispered to another bailiff that if he had known such a queen was to be about the premises he would have had his trousers pressed for the first time in seven years at the imminent risk of making his wife suspect he was leading a double life."

Non-Essential Problem.

"There are always some new problems to solve."

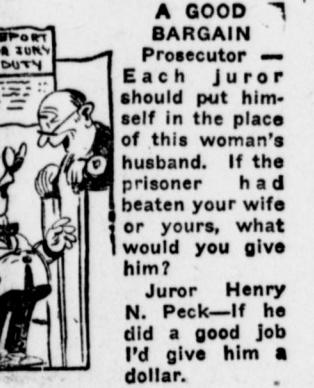
"I'm sticking to the old ones," declared Senator Sorghum. "A man who gets into the habit of working on problems for the fun of it might as well give up statesmanship and subscribe to the chess and checker magazines."

Duly Warned.

"Really, I consider you highly presumptuous in putting your arm about my waist!"

"But you don't mind, honestly, now do you?"

"I certainly do, and I'll call papa if you do not remove it in just one hour!"



Dictatorial.

He married Miss Amanda. Alas, the poor man's life! Amanda she turned out to be a mandatory wife.

Shock of His Life.

Sutor—Mr. Perkins, I have courted your daughter for fifteen years.

Perkins—Well, what do you want?

Sutor—to marry her.

Perkins—Well, I'll be hanged, I thought you wanted a pension or something.

Mistake in Terms.

"Going to the party, Jack?"

"No, I haven't any lady."

"Come with me, I've got an extra."

"Who is she?"

"Miss Oldbud."

"She's not an extra, she's an early edition."



Highest Price For Hides and Furs.
In the Market For 10,000 Bushels
of Corn.

Let me know what you have and I
will quote price.

LOUIS COHEN

CENTRAL CITY, KY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF HARTFORD FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS

January 1, 1918, Total Indebtedness	\$18,820.97
January 1, 1919, Total Indebtedness	13,740.75
January 1, 1920, Total Indebtedness	11,445.00
January 1, 1921, Total Indebtedness	8,320.00
Cash Received During 1921 As Follows:	
Taxes Collected	\$4,506.03
License Collected	183.00
All Other Collections	82.50
Total	\$4,771.53
Disbursements	
Kentucky Light & Power Co.	\$1,620.00
Sewer Bonds 11-12-13 and Interest	1,918.00
Marshall's salary	600.00
Street work	300.50
Officers salaries	364.00
Other claims	104.55
Total	\$4,907.05
January 1, 1922, Cash in Sinking Fund	\$169.96
January 1, 1922, Cash in General Fund	211.44
Total Indebtedness January 1, 1922, Sewer Bonds	\$6,100.00

Something is Going to Drop!

It will be a great big chunk off the regular prices on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Also Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Coatsuits.

Men's Suits

Men's Suits, regular price \$13.50, now.....	\$10.00
Men's Suits, regular price 18.50, now.....	14.50
Men's Suits, regular price 25.00, now.....	19.25
Men's Suits, regular price 30.00, now.....	24.00
Men's Suits, regular price 35.00, now.....	27.50

Boys' Suits

Boys' Suits, regular price \$ 5.00, now.....	\$ 3.75
Boys' Suits, regular price 8.00, now.....	6.00
Boys' Suits, regular price 10.00, now.....	8.00
Boys' Suits, regular price 12.00, now.....	10.00
Boys' Suits, regular price 15.00, now.....	11.25

Ladies' and Children's Coats

Regular price \$ 5.00, now.....	\$ 3.75
Regular price 8.00, now.....	6.00
Regular price 12.5	

FARM EXTRACTS

INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATION — AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Crop Rotation System Is Farm Balance Wheel

In pointing out to Kentucky farmers that the winter months are the ones in which to plan the farm crop, and oats, wheat and barley should be fed in the morning and two-thirds in the evening.

"A good rotation should be so planned that a legume, such as clover or soybeans, will be grown."

"Farmers who have sour skim from one to two years out of the milk and buttermilk can use it to four or five," R. E. Stephenson, soils specialist of the college said. "Since fed the birds. One gallon a day of legumes are soil builders, the poorer either is sufficient for 30 hens."

the soil, the greater will be the demand for legumes. With legumes grown in the rotation for feed and all manure carefully saved and returned to the soil, farmers should have no need to purchase nitrogenous fertilizers for ordinary farm crops.

The production of crops for feed or cash also should be considered in planning the rotation. Where hogs are extensively raised, ample provision should be made for corn production. A dairy farm, on the other hand, would call for less corn and more hay and pasture.

Another point to observe in planning the rotation is to provide for a crop on each field throughout the year. Erosion and leaching remove more plant food from bare fields than the production of a crop would. Special cover crops, such as rye, seeded early in the fall, will be needed in some cases as a part of the rotation to prevent this leaching and erosion.

"On a hog farm, a rotation in which corn and soybeans are planted together for two years and then followed with wheat in which grass and clover is seeded should prove satisfactory from a soil improvement standpoint. In this case, rye should be used as a winter cover crop after the first crop of corn and beans are harvested. A dairy farmer might prefer corn one year, followed by a rye cover crop plowed under in the spring for soybeans, which would be harvested for hay in the fall. Wheat could be used to follow this and grass and clover seeded in the grain the following spring. A tobacco grower in the dark belt would find a rotation of tobacco, wheat and clover a satisfactory system to follow."

Four-Course Hen Meal Brings On Laying Mood

Farmers and poultrymen can't fill the crop of the hen with a miscellaneous collection of feeds and expect her to keep the winter egg basket full, according to J. H. Martin, in charge of poultry work at the College of Agriculture. A hen egg is made up of four main parts, including the shell, water, yolk and white and in order for the hen to maintain a high egg production during the winter months when eggs are high priced, it is necessary that her feed contain those elements from which these parts can be manufactured. Mr. Martin has pointed out to Kentucky farmers and poultrymen in his suggestions on feeding for winter eggs.

"What is lacking in the feed given most farm flocks is something to produce the white of the egg which is largely protein," Mr. Martin said. "Experiments show that 60-per-cent tankage, commonly used in hog feeding, buttermilk, sour skim milk, or commercial meat scraps, a by-product of packing houses, are good ones to feed for this purpose."

"If tankage or meat scrap is fed, it will be necessary to feed dry mash, 20 per cent of which should be the tankage or meat scrap. A good mash in which corn meal supplies additional energy to keep the hens warm in winter, may be made from 300 pounds of ship stuff, 100 pounds of corn meal and 100 pounds of tankage. The dry mash should be before the birds at all times in a self-feeder."

"Material for making the shell may be supplied by feeding ground limestone or oyster shells, which should be left before the birds at all times in a hopper provided for that purpose."

"Since two-thirds of the egg is water, success in feeding for winter eggs demands that the birds have access to plenty of clean, fresh water which should be warmed during cold weather."

"Any of the grains found on the average farm, such as sweet sorghums, wheat, corn and oats contain yolk-forming material."

"Grain mixtures, any one of

which may be fed with the dry mash, may be composed entirely of corn or 70 parts of corn and 30 parts of small grain, or oats or equal parts of corn, wheat and barley should be fed in the morning and two-thirds in the evening."

Three night sessions are being planned this year as an added attraction for the convention people. These will be devoted to a Little International Livestock Exposition, an address by Aaron Sapiro, California marketing expert and a banquet for farmers and their wives.

Chicken Money Is Huge

Chickens are usually considered a small matter on the average farm, but chicken money is often quite an item of profit on the farm. The figures below taken from the Southern Agriculturist, Lexington, to cover the cost of printing and mailing.

In 1919 the value of chickens and eggs produced in the Southern states was as follows:

Tennessee	\$29,065,336
Kentucky	26,210,759
Virginia	25,879,870
North Carolina	20,406,603
Georgia	19,218,622
Arkansas	16,245,102
Mississippi	15,132,499
Alabama	14,779,501
South Carolina	12,204,752
Louisiana	8,835,402
Florida	4,893,258

A considerable amount of money from a once despised industry, but not nearly the amount the section should be getting. The poultry-production of Iowa farms amounted to \$70,212,544. "More poultry and better poultry" is sure a good motto for the South.

Do It Co-operatively

The county agent remembers quite vividly the heavy work necessary at hog-killing time. He also remembers certain seasons when the meat did not cure with as fine a flavor as it should have had. And because he remembers, he cut the following work, College of Agriculture:

Every year when "hog-killing time" comes around I wonder why the whole country is not dotted with community slaughtering plants. It

is so manifestly good economy for the farmer to kill and cure his own meat, that he can not afford to give up the habit. So much meat of poor quality is made on the farm, however; the work of hog-killing is so of age.

Bishop Morrison was ordained to the ministry in 1863, and during the seventies was pastor of the Methodist church in Elizabethtown. When the Lucinda B. Helm Memorial Methodist church was dedicated on May 12, 1901, he preached the dedicatory sermon.

During the Civil War he served as a Chaplain in the Federal Army. Five years ago he was placed on the superannuated list by the church.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Mary Ray Morrison, he is survived by two sons, Horace and Dr. Harry Morrison, of Leesburg; one daughter, Mrs. James McClaskey, of Boston, Ky., and a step-son, Eugene Ray, of Lebanon Junction.

Burial of Bishop Morrison took place today in Atlanta.

Cause Explained

Unable Seaman—When I come round again the surgeon's says to me, "I'm blooming sorry, mate, I don't know what I was thinking about," he says, "but there's a sponge missin' and I believe it's inside yer." "What's the odds?" I says, "let it be." And there it is to this day.

Gullible Old Gentleman—Bless my soul!

Unable Seaman—I don't feel no particular pain from it, but I do get most uncommonly thirsty.

Carried Them Out

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed the button for the office boy.

"Here," he said to the youthful factotum, "are a number of directions from subscribers as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that these ideas are carried out."

And Jimmy, gathering them all into the editorial waste basket, did so.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892. A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists. 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

True Words Spoke in Jest

"Say, Madelon, this liver's somethin' awful."

"I ver' sorry, mon cheri," answered his French bride. "I splick tomorrow wiz ze liverman."

666 is a prescription for Colds, Fever and LaGrippe. It's the most speedy remedy we know.

49-15

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Harmless

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Liquid Electricity

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of All Batteries

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Saves you time, worry and money by doing away with rental batteries.

URADIA contains 40 per cent less acid than the present solution in your battery now.

You cannot over charge your battery with URADIA.

We repair batteries, and rebuild them giving them one year unconditional guarantee on all repairs.

We will store your battery through the winter months at a reasonable price.

Don't buy a new battery until you have investigated our rebuilding prices.

Send for price list in regard to your battery, make of car and battery.

Owensboro Uradia Station,

DOERING & DEAN, Proprietors

223 Bolivar Street.

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If YOUR blood tells a tale of depletion and run-down condition, MAKE it tell a tale of health and the joy of life; by the use of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup; which purifies and vitalizes the Blood, regulates the Liver, keeps the Bowels open and tones up the whole system. Sold by your druggist.

Mrs. Tennie Parker, of Sanctiannah, N. C., says: "I drop dead any time. So I quit doctors and began taking 'DR. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP.' It has cured me—I am well now and able to do all of my work. My weight is now 145 pounds."

THACHER MEDICINE CO.
Chattanooga, Tenn., U. S. A.

DR. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP

For Sale By DR. L. B. BEAN,
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

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AND THE

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If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute The Louisville Times for The Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of

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THE HARTFORD HERALD has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

\$1.85

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer.

\$1.85 cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now.

Don't delay.

Address THE HERALD

Hartford, Ky.

VIA THE PINK ONE

By HESTER CALDERWOOD.

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Everyone he had met that day on his way to the office had said: "Good morning, Mr. Gilford; fine morning, isn't it?" And Larry Gilford had gazed into the sky and had seen that it was blue and cloudless, and that the sun was shining, and had suddenly discovered that it was a fine day—outside. But when he opened the door of his business-looking office, everything was dingy and lonely—like his own thoughts.

Perhaps Erma Clark was to blame, perhaps she wasn't. Anyway, he had accompanied her to one of the usual twice-a-week theater trips that night, but he had not accompanied her home. She left him at the theater door and told him, very decidedly, that she preferred to go home alone.

So Larry plodded back to his two uninviting, rented rooms with a downcast heart and Erma's fiery words still ringing in his ears—words to the effect that he had become so engrossed in his business of late that he had neglected her to the point of rudeness.

A wonderful frame of mind to be in at the start of a long office day! Larry's head felt heavy and stupid and dull, too.

And the work that was before him! His desk was fairly swamped with letters. And right on top of the pile was a pink envelope, addressed in a feminine hand.

Larry gave a disgusted groan and threw the letter on the floor.

The door opened. Larry wheeled around in his chair and saw a tall, slender girl enter the room. She was dressed in soft, dark brown. But the chic French veil she wore was of such a dark, dense shade that it completely hid her features from him.

"Hello!" the person said. "Alone? Isn't that nice!"

Larry stared at her a moment, then, remembering that he hadn't risen to his feet, hastily did so and stood before her awkwardly silent.

Larry hadn't long to wonder, for the girl was already loosening the veil from her face, and then—

"Erma!" he cried joyously, springing toward her, "Erma—dear."

"I couldn't stay away any longer, Larry," she whispered softly, coming closer to him.

"But you said—"

The girl pressed a small hand over his mouth. "I know I said a lot of things, Larry dear, and I've come to be forgiven for them; the things I said about you being selfish and ugly, I mean."

"But I'm afraid I did neglect you, Erma. I didn't think—I had more business than I could attend to last week, and it simply wouldn't let me think of anybody or anything else."

"Larry, you didn't neglect me; you've been wonderful to me—always. I needed this lesson—the thought that perhaps you wouldn't forgive me—to make me understand."

Larry didn't answer. He only stood silently before her, too happy, too bewildered to speak.

"Dear," she was saying in her soft, low voice, "I know how to appreciate you now. I couldn't get along without you. I love you, Larry! I love you. Please, please, forgive me."

Then it was that Larry spoke. "Dearest," he cried hoarsely, "stay with me always; promise me. I love you, Erma dear, I love—"

His last words were lost as he gathered her close in his arms and smoothed her face in her hair, his whole heart filled with a new, warm joy of having her back again. For several moments they remained thus, until the sharp striking of the office clock awoke Larry and he lifted his head, still quite dazed, from the letter-littered desk top.

So that was all! Erma was still lost, he was still alone; it had only been a dream.

He mustn't think about it any longer, he told himself. His work must be done and he would tackle the worst part first. So thinking, he picked up the pink envelope, which had fallen at his feet, and opened it. It read:

"Dearest Larry—In half an hour I will be at your office, so have all callers out by then. I'm coming to be forgiven for the horrid things I said to you, Larry dear. I've missed you terribly since last night and I'm in such a hurry to see you that I can't stop to write any more."

"Lots of love,

"ERMA."

Erma had been lost and now she was found again. And happiness had come to Larry by the way of the pink letter.

87-Year-Old Plant.

After lying in a warehouse in the Minorics since 1834, a case of dried flora from the Azores has at last found a home in Kew gardens, to which it has been presented by the Royal Botanic Society.

The circumstances of the case are remarkable. Last year a firm in the Minorics, Messrs. Joseph Barber, asked the Botanic Society to accept a case of dried plants, which had been lying in their warehouses for many years, and to which a docket was attached giving the name of the collector, Mr. Carew Hunt (H. B. M. consul at the Azores), the name and place of finding of the plants, and the date of collection—1834. The parcel was addressed to the Botanical Society of London, which ceased to exist in 1850—London Tit-Bits.

WOODROW WILSON

FOUNDATION CAMPAIGN

With the date for the formal opening of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Campaign only three weeks off Kentucky leaders in the movement are busy putting the finishing touches to the state, county and local organizations. The naming of precinct committeemen is now in progress, and by January 16, next, it is expected that 20,000 Kentucky men women and children will have been enlisted in the cause.

Kentucky has been asked by those directing the national campaign to contribute \$50,000 toward the foundation, and it is the hope of the foundation movement from their Chairman, and Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Vice Chairman, that this goal may be reached on the opening day, January 16. They are basing this hope on the knowledge that Kentuckians generally, irrespective of politics, are for the principles the foundation is to promote, and that they will welcome an opportunity to contribute to a fund that will do much to stimulate efforts in behalf of peace through justice, the improvement of public service, and the promotion of intellectual achievement.

When the nation-wide drive has been concluded it is expected that in excess of \$1,000,000 will be available for the foundation. The yield from this sum will be distributed annually in four prizes to the individual or group that has rendered, within a specific period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or to peace through justice.

Administration of the fund will be entrusted to a Board of Trustees composed of eminent Americans.

A national committee of 250 representative men and women has undertaken to establish the foundation. Its creation not only will honor a great American, a former President of the United States, but will provide a method whereby public service will be encouraged and conspicuously recognized in this and future generations. The appeal will be issued to all who believe in those liberal and democratic principles that Woodrow Wilson has so conspicuously championed and who wish to perpetuate the influence of America's great war leader.

Kentucky headquarters for the foundation have been opened in the Louisville Trust Building, Room 316-17, Louisville. In each county, however, a chairman and vice-chairman have been named to direct the campaign within the county borders.

Contributions, after being turned in to the respective county organizations, will be forwarded to W. W. Davies, Foundation Treasurer for Kentucky, who in turn will send them to National Headquarters in New York.

Not a penny of the contributions to the foundation proper is to be used to pay expenses of the campaign, that expense being borne by a group of men and women glad to promote the cause in every way possible.

Every contributor to the foundation, no matter how small the contribution, is to be provided with a receipt. This receipt should be mailed by the recipient to National Headquarters, 150 Nassau street, New York City. Within reasonable time thereafter the contributor will receive a certificate, the work of an artist of note, showing that he or she was among those who made possible the foundation.

Aiding Judge Bingham and Mrs. Wilson in the work of organizing Kentucky for the Foundation are Percy Haly, Frankfort, Kentucky member of the Founders' Committee; Frank N. Burns and Mrs. R. B. Phillips, Paducah, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the First Congressional district; James Breathitt, Jr., Hopkinsville, chairman Second district; Col. H. H. Denhardt and Miss Jennie Blackburn, Bowling Green, chairman and vice-chairman Third district; Judge Charles Williams and Mrs. Sara C. McConnell, Hodgenville, chairman and vice-chairman Fourth district; James H. Richmond and Mrs. J. H. Dickey, Louisville, chairman and vice-chairman Fifth district; Stephens L. Blakely, Covington, chairman Sixth district; Robert T. Crowe, LaGrange, and Mrs. A. J. A. Alexander, Spring Station, chairman and vice-chairman Seventh district; Capt. H. B. Kinsolving, Shelbyville, and Mrs. Daniel L. Moore, Harrodsburg, chairman and vice-chairman Eighth district; J. N. Kehoe, Maysville, chairman Ninth district; J. R. Johnson, Jr., Pikeville, chairman Tenth district; Nat B. Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, London, chairman and vice-chairman Eleventh district.

The officers for Ohio County are Hon. R. E. Lee Simmerman, chairman, Mrs. J. S. Glenn, vice-chairman and McDowell A. Fogle treasurer.

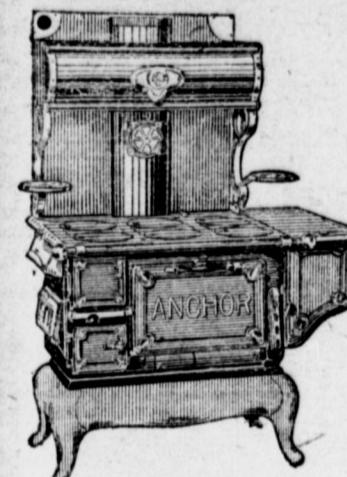
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SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST

NASHVILLE, TENN.

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Every year we answer thousands of questions on hundreds of different subjects—all without charge. When you become a subscriber this invaluable personal service is yours. That is one reason why we have

375,000 Circulation

HARTFORD HERALD—ONLY \$1.50 THE YEAR

DISCUSSING NORA

By MOLLIE MATHERS.

Copyright, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.

They were in the sun room, while out where the scarlet sage made a glory around her, sat Nora.

"This," remarked a determined-looking woman, "is the most reckless thing that she has done. I must confess to having been more or less shocked all along at Nora's actions. She is what one might call independently reckless. Of course, I don't believe all that I hear about her throwing this one and that one over. It is more likely that the Wilkin's man, for instance, did not reach a state of proposal. Eligible young men are not so easily cast aside. But it is certain, that Nora went around with him here a lot."

A red haired, and very young girl spoke up from a corner.

"Ted Wilkins was crazy about Nora," she said defiantly, "anyone could see that. So are all her admirers—and every man who comes here is an admirer of her, open or secret. But money doesn't move Nora Barron, or charm, or anything. She's just friendly with them all, and a mighty good friend at that. I ought to know I've been with her enough."

Mrs. Gladden stared at the girl coldly.

"You are too young to judge, Helene," she reproved, "or to join in discussion."

The young girl bent to her knitting. "Some discussion," she remarked succinctly.

Mrs. Benton continued the topic.

"Ever since I came to this hotel," she said, "it has been one man or another with that girl, driving or walking or singing in turn. And she is utterly indifferent to criticism. Strangers to her, these men are, yet dancing attendance after an evening's acquaintance. And Nora is old enough to know better. Much older, I really believe than most of us think. This latest episode of hers, however, is positively reckless. Going about day and night with a stable groom—a hotel stable groom.

Helene gazed meditatively out of the window.

"Gee!" she mused, "he's handsomer than any movie hero I know; tall, and dark and—dandy."

"My dear," corrected Helene's mother, "you have caught Nora's foolish enthusiasm, and, I am afraid some of her views. Keep them to yourself."

"The man has completely fascinated Nora," said Mrs. Gladden.

"Her aunt, Mrs. Barron insists that she will not have one penny of her money if she continues in her friendship with the interloper.

"I," said Mrs. Gladden virtuously, "have done all I could to influence the young man against it; assured him, when he was driving my car one day, and I entered casually but purposely into conversation, that Nora acted in precisely this same manner to every new young man who came to the hotel, and that he, the Larry person, was not considered by her apart from his usefulness. The young man had the impertinence to laugh in my face and tell me I was mistaken."

"Knows of course," sighed Mrs. Benton, "of Nora's complete infatuation. I, instead, endeavored to bring her to her senses. Showed her the impossibility of the situation. But it was of no use. Nora snubbed me directly; picked up her book and left the room."

"Someone else is going to leave the room right now," said Helene explosively, and she went out to the garden, crossing deliberately to Nora, among the scarlet blossoms. Helene dropped down on the grass at her friend's side.

"For the love of Mike, Nora," she exclaimed, "tell me whether you are in love with that handsome driver or not. And if you are, what you intend to do about it. Those cats," she shrugged back toward the hotel, "are having a great time speculating. Will you really lose every cent of your Aunt Barron's money if you insist on marrying?"

Nora smiled.

"I suppose so," she answered cheerfully, "but what matter?"

The very young girl stared wonderingly.

"So that's love," she remarked.

"You do love him, and so you don't care about anything else."

"He is worth loving," Nora said softly, her brown eyes deepened in tenderness. "Larry has tried long and patiently to know me better, and to teach me to know him. But I missed a lot of my youth, Helene; it has only been on outings like this, that I came to know people at all. So, when Larry tried after our brief meeting in the Hills where we were guests last summer, to call upon me later in the city, he was repeatedly refused and concealed therefore, this idea of playing groom at the Cliff hotel, where we are safe from aunt's surveillance and naturally, occasionally be thrown upon each other's companionship. He intended in this way to teach me to love him."

"And he has," cried Helene delightedly.

Nora's arm slipped round the girl's shoulders.

"We are going in to the city to be married tomorrow," she confided, "and when you hear, don't worry about my lost fortune. Lawrence Brewans is well able to take care of his wife, my dear; he is as successful at law, in the city, as he has been here—in love."

OHIO COUNTY MASONS
SELECT OFFICERS

The fifteen Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, of Ohio County, held their annual meetings Tuesday of last week, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Following is a list of lodges and officers selected, as far as we are informed:

Hartford Lodge No. 675

Russell Walker, M.; J. A. Westerfield, S. W.; Lyman G. Barrett, Jr. W.; C. M. Crowe, Secretary; J. H. Patton, Treasurer; J. Y. Hagerman, Tyler; O. D. Carson, Member F. Com.; A. C. Porter, Member B. of C.; E. H. Sheffield, S. D.; J. T. Miller, Jr. D.; Alec Bozarth and R. E. Duke Stewards; John C. Riley, Chaplain.

Beaver Dam Lodge No. 420

T. E. Cooper, M.; J. M. Williams, S. W.; Ernest Martin, Jr. W.; C. P. Austin, Treas.; Frank Barnes, Secretary; Cicero Rogers, Tyler; J. P. Williams, S. D.; H. L. Rummage, Jr. D.; J. C. McKinney and Henry F. Hazelrigg, Stewards; J. A. Leach, Latna Oldham and J. H. Thomas Finance Committee.

Friedland Lodge, No. 863

J. E. Miller, M.; I. N. Ford, S. W.; D. J. Lambert, J. W.; W. R. Hoover, Treas.; G. J. Hoover, Secretary; H. D. Eldson, S. D.; J. H. Goff, J. D.; Claud Ford, Tyler; Walter Myers and A. R. Hoover, Stewards; K. C. Byers, Claud Ford and D. J. Lambert, Finance Committee; N. B. Davis, Chaplain.

Centertown Lodge, No. 714

C. D. James, M.; W. C. Everly, S. W.; Will Vance, J. W.; T. H. Benton, Treas.; H. A. Ashby, Secy.; Roscoe Bishop, S. D.; Edgar Tooley, J. D.; E. M. Davis and Clyde Roark, Stewards; L. W. Iggleheart, Tyler; J. C. Lawrence, T. H. Benton and H. A. Ashby members Finance Committee; L. D. Jackson, and J. A. Ashby, Marshal.

Equality Lodge, No. 891

M. J. Fulker, M.; H. D. Brown, S. W.; Ross Motorn, J. W.; Sion Kaylor, Secy.; Clinton Iggleheart, Treas.; John Morton, S. D.; W. T. Lawrence, J. D.; Marvin Withrow, Tyler; D. C. Oldham and O. T. Kittinger, Stewards; Sam Withrow, Chaplain.

Dundee Lodge No. 733

W. V. Sproule, M.; Joe Barrett, S. W.; C. A. Nabors, J. W.; Foster Thomas, S. D.; Harry Wedding, J. D.; J. E. Mitchell, Secy.; Claude Renfrow, Treas.; Nelson Cole, Tyler; G. Barnard and E. F. Duke, Stewards.

Fordsville Lodge, No. 600

Herbert Smith, M.; Walter Burden, S. W.; H. J. Cooper, J. W.; J. D. Cooper, Secy.; G. G. Lanham, Treas.; H. P. Hart, S. D.; Ed Dunn, J. D.; Junius Litsey, Tyler; C. P. Kessinger and Sam Kirk, Stewards. Other officers to be supplied. The Fordsville Lodge conferred the first degree and served supper to its members.

Joe Ellis Lodge, No. 473

Earl Norris, M.; Rex King, S. W.; Ben Sharp, J. W.; J. L. Massie, Treas.; G. H. Patton, Secy.; Claude Jackson, Tyler; Buck Sharp, S. D.; T. A. Taylor, J. D.

Cromwell Lodge, No. 692

Charles W. Porter, M.; Elmer Eldson, S. W.; Charles Stevens, J. W.; C. H. Rogers, Tyler; R. C. Rains, Secy.; O. C. Amos, Treas.; Roscoe Embrey, S. D.; O. A. Shultz, J. D.; Warren Shields, Chaplain.

Rising Lodge, No. 556

L. L. Embrey, M.; Thomas Nix, S. W.; George Wright, J. W.; Nathaniel Crowder, Secy.; George W. Armstrong, Treas.

Rockport Lodge, No. 312

W. J. Mason, M.; Lee Gray, S. W.; Joe Bozarth, J. W.; Ray Harrel, Secy.; Robert Turley, Treas.; Cecil Dunn, Tyler; Emory Tilford, S. D.; J. C. Williams, J. D.; Byron Mason, Chaplain. Others to be supplied.

Matanzas Lodge, No. 811

Alfred James, M.; H. D. Martin, S. W.; J. J. Smiley, J. W.; T. H. Taylor, Treas.; E. A. Carter, Secy.; Herman Hoskins, Tyler. Others to be supplied.

Cervalo Lodge, No. 253

Vol. Garrett, M.; Willie Williams, S. W.; E. M. Barnard, J. W.; C. B. Everly, Secy.; E. A. Barnard, Treas.; W. H. Stearsman, Tyler; W. H. Ball, S. D.; Sherman Green, J. D.; Ed Danks and Sam Groves, Stewards; Arthur Everley, R. E. Eudaley and E. M. Barnard, Finance Com.

Pleasant Grove Lodge, No. 803

Jesse L. Milan, M.; Jack Wilson, S. W.; Jesse B. Petty, J. W.; H. H. Grant, S. D.; Robert Shreve, J. D.; Walter Walker, Treas.; Everett Clemons, Secy.; A. B. Grant, Tyler; Charles Pollard and Arthur Dalton, Stewards and Jack Petty, Chaplain.

McHenry Lodge, No. 800

Frank Allen, M.; Archie Carnes, S. W.; Morris Reynolds, J. W.; Sam James, Secy.; M. F. Chumley, Treas.; B. Y. Johnson, Tyler; Walter Brown, S. D.; Jesse Torrence, J. D. Others to be supplied.

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Before and After.

Mr. Pester—Cleaning house just because a few women are going to drop in this afternoon? You never make such elaborate preparations when I entertain my friends.

His Wife—No, but I clean up five times as much after they leave.

Unprepared.

"How do you start the day out on the farm, Sir?" asked the visitor.

"Gosh darn it, don't blame me," drawled the new-style farmer. "I don't start it. The darn thing comes along before any of us are ready for it."

An Erudit Babe.

"Mother, I have bruised my arm." "Shall I kiss the place and make it well?"

"Oh, mother, I don't know. I have heard it said that kisses are not anti-septic."

To Say Nothing of the Neighbors.

"Mother," said the little girl at the piano, "may I stop practicing for a while?"

"Why, dear, are your hands tired?"

"My hands aren't, but my ears are."

A SHORT STORY.

Ponsonby Jazzbo was a poor man. As our story opens he approached his house with lagging steps.

His wife met him at the door.

"Did you place the order for that limousine?" she demanded.

He hesitated.

"No, I took out life insurance instead."

Either she commended him or she didn't.

You end it.

I can't.

A Sense of Duty.

"Do you think the public fully understands your speeches on this rather abstruse subject?"

"I didn't make 'em," confided Senator Sorghum, "with the expectation that they'd be understood. I merely wanted to show that I wasn't neglecting the duties of my office which compel me to face every kind of intellectual responsibility without flinching."

Quite Otherwise.

He thought he'd surely made a hit. When for his photograph she said: "Out when this calls," she wrote on it "And gave it to her maid."

Real Trouble.

"It's come at last," sobbed the lovely bride of a month—"the first quarrel."

"What—with your husband?" inquired her pitying friend.

"Worse," she faltered, raising her tear-stained face, "much worse—with the cook."

He hesitated.

"No, I took out life insurance instead."

Either she commended him or she didn't.

You end it.

I can't.

Way to Success.

Wooden Solider: Life in the trenches may be hard, but it has nothing 'on six months in the nursery!'

Printing It.

"Do you remember Boris Popoff, who used to visit the Pink Elephant tea room?"

"Quite well. What's Boris doing now?"

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